Statement-III

State-wise (in the north-east Region) funds released by the government of India for entrepreneurship development and other operative expenses during 1993-94 to 1996-97

S.No.	State	Funds released by Govt. of India (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Assam	263.92
2.	Manipur	70.37
3.	Meghalaya	21.00
4.	Nagaland	7.97
5.	Tripura	40.10
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.96
7.	Mizoram	8.51

Survey to find out existing small industrial units in Madhya Pradesh

3866. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) wheher Government have conducted any survey to find out the existing small industrial units in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to promote small units in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) National Productivity Council conducted a study for the Government in 1995-96 on the growth profile of the SSI sector in Madhya Pradesh. The study was designed to assist in developing a coordinated action plan for the growth and promotion of SSIs in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The number of registered small scale industrial units in a state, however, is arrived at on the basis of information furnished by the State Government.

(b) The study report has been submitted to the state Government. The major findings/ recommendations of the study report, in brief, are:

(i) industry clusters should be promoted at Ujjain (floriculture), Indore (garments), Buster (ayurveda products), Bilaspur (silk based products) and Bhopal (leather products).

(ii) the five major industry groups in SSI in M.P. are food products, basic metals, wood products, non-metallic mineral products and rubber and plastic products. The export base of the SSI units is weak. The growth of SSI is constrained by infrastructure bottlenecks, inadequate surplus income with consumers and credit availability problems.

(iii) there is need to provide a technology focus to the SSI promotion efforts. Institutions should be strengthened to disseminate technology information and its delivery mechanisms.

(iv) A selected approach should be adopted in developing industrial areas/growth centres. Infrastructure is the key issue and its development should be assigned to a single agency like the MPAKVN. The day to day management and maintenance should be progressively given over to private bodies.

(v) Credit allocation and marketing efforts of the state level institutions should be strengthened and perused vigorously.

(c) The development of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) is primarily the responsibility of State Government. The Central Government sets out the Policy framework for promotion and development of SSIs. It also renders support services by way of consultancy, technical services, creation of infrastructural facilities, training and entrepreneurship development, etc. The Small Industries Service Institute, Indore (a field office of Small Industries Development Organisation) Provides training, technical consultancy and other services to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs in the State. Two Integrated Infrastructural Development Projects have been sanctioned by the Government one in December, 1995 in District Satna and second in May, 1997 in District Seoni of Madhya Pradesh. The other scheme being operated in Madhya Pradesh are Indo-German Tool Room, Indore. The State Government is also providing

assistance to the SSIs in the form of Investment Subsidy, Power Subsidy, Re-imbursement of the cost of preparation of project reports, concessions regarding Sales Tax and concessions on Entry Tax. Recommendations of the study conducted by the NPC are being examined by the Government for bringing about further improvement to support services and infrastructure facilities for the SSI Sector.

Industries set up in Madhya Pradesh

3867. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big and medium industries set up in Madhya Pradesh during the post liberalisation period as on date with details thereof;

(b) their number in the private and joint sectors separately;

(c) the employment generated by these industries in the State; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to encourage industrialisation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) From August 91 to March 97, a total number of 199 units have been set up in the delicensed sectors and 15 units have been set up in the licensed sectors.

(b) Out of the total 214 units, 198 units were in private sector and one in joint sector.

(c) The direct employment proposed to be generated in these 214 units is about 53,540 nos.

(d) Government of India has taken many policy initiatives in the areas of Delicensing of Industrial Approvals, foreign direct investment, import and export policies, reforms in financial and infrastructure sectors, etc. State Governments are also being encouraged to adopt matching policies, and this is a continuous process.

Restriction on production of luxury cars

3868. SHRI NARENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to restrict the production of luxury cars in order to contain and curb oil bill; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Manufacture of passenger cars is delicensed and no approval of Government is necessary for manufacture of any type of passenger car. The choice is left to the manufacturer and the market forces.

उदार आयात नीति का उद्योग पर कुप्रभाव पड़ना

3869. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत हाल में 542 मदों के आयात के संबंध में उदार दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की सरकार की घोषणा के परिणामस्वरूप देश के उद्योगजगत पर पड़ने वाले कुप्रभाव से संबंधित सरकार का आकलन क्या है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इन 542 मदों में से अधिकांश वस्तुएं आम आदमी के दैनिक उपयोग की हैं जिनका उत्पादन लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत होता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन मदों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) देश में इन मदों के उत्पादन को सरल एवं सहज आयात के प्रभाव से मुक्त रखने के लिए स्वदेशी निर्माताओं के लिए क्या-क्या प्रोत्साहन घोषित किए गए हैं?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन): (क) और (ख) 1997-98 की निर्यात-आयात नीति में 542 अतिरिक्त मदों को आयात के लिए खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस और विशेष आयात लाइसेंस के तहत रखा गया है। यह हमारे उद्योगों को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बनाने हेतु सरकार की आर्थिक उदारीकरण की नीति का एक भाग है।

(ग) खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस, विशेष आयात लाइसेंस के तहत रखी गयी 542 मदों में से मात्र 5 मदें (श्रेणियां) ही लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित रखी गयी हैं जिनमें से 3 दैनिक/सामान्य उपयोग की हैं [चमड़े की साज चढ़ाना, ब्रेड, शीशे का सामान (घरेलू)]।

(घ) उपर्युक्त मदों का विनिर्माण करने वाले उद्योगों सहित लघु उद्योगों को अनेक प्रोत्साहन व छूटें प्रदान की जाती हैं ताकि देश की समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था के भीतर लघु क्षेत्र की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार किया जा सके। इनमें शामिल हैं-उत्पाद शुल्क में छूट, वरीयता क्षेत्र ऋण, प्रौद्योगिकी और विस्तार सहायता सेवाएं एवं सरकारी खरीद में लघु उद्योग उत्पादों का आरक्षण व मूल्य वरीयता।